FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 13, 1914

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The Inspiration of the Suffrage Workers

Vol. II JUNE 13, 1914. No. 24

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THE most important event of the week in the suffrage field is the announcement by Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee to the West Virginia delegation which waited upon him, and later to Mrs. Stubbs, Press Chairman of the Congressional Union, that his committee would report House Resolution No. 514, which has been before it for some weeks, providing time for the consideration of the suffrage amendment (Mondell Resolution) in the House of Representatives. Mr. Henry did not give any indication as to the time when this report would be made, but gave the assurance that there was no doubt that it would be made. He no longer disclaimed authority on the part of the Rules Committee to act in the matter. This is a step forward and fills suffragists with hope that the Democratic leaders are coming to a realization of the seriousness of the suffrage question and have decided to interpose no further obstacles in the way of allowing the House of Representatives to consider the subject.

During the week Chairman Henry was called upon twice by a deputation of Social Workers in addition to the West Virginia delegation. He refused, however, to see the Social Workers' Committee. The other members of the Rules Committee were also interviewed by these various delegations and were urged to use their influence in the committee to have an early meeting called and have a favorable report made on Resolution 514.

The Anti-Trust measures, which, according to the resolution of the recent Democratic caucus, constitute the Administration's program for the remainder of the session, have now passed the House and gone over to the Senate. This leaves the House without any important legislative matters before it other than the appropriation bills. An excellent opportunity is thus afforded for the taking up and passing of the suffrage amendment, in the House. No possible excuse of pressure of other business can be made at this juncture. The Democratic leaders who are in complete control of the House situation now have a clear field before them. If they refuse to take advantage of this opportunity to pass the suffrage measure the responsibility for its non-passage will be upon their shoulders.

Lower House in Denmark Passes Suffrage Measure

The most important suffrage event of the week abroad was the passage by the Lower House of the Danish Parliament of a measure establishing complete woman suffrage throughout Denmark. Women at present have only the municipal suffrage in Denmark.

Congress Considering Self-Government for the Filipinos

It is interesting to note that Congress is now beginning, through one of its committees, the consideration of the establishing of local self-government for the Philippines. We need not point out that however desirable such action may be, it is not such a crying need as is the immediate consideration and passage of the amendment enfranchising American women, which has been before Congress in one form or another since 1869. During the years since the woman suffrage agitation has been in existence in this country, dating back to 1848, women have seen the extension of the franchise to the negro race and to Indians as well as its extension in various minor ways to the male half of the population. Women should certainly be the next group in the population to receive their political freedom, and should not be called upon to wait still longer while the ballot is given to any other section of the people.

Biennial Meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs

At the biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which was held in Chicago this week, a suffragist, as such, was for the first time, it is said, placed upon the program. This speaker was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Suffrage Association. Today a banquet is being given for the members of the Federation under the auspices of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Suffrage Association, will preside and the speakers will include Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. H. W. Cooley, President of the Chicago Woman's Club. The Chicago Political Equality League has held open house in the English room at the Congress Hotel during the Biennial Meeting. By this means Suffrage has been brought constantly to the attention of the great numbers of women gathered at the Biennial.

Every year sees a greater growth in the Suffrage sentiment in the woman's club movement. In many places the words "Woman's Club" and "Suffrage Club" have become practically synonymous and everywhere activity in the club movement is proving a stepping stone to the suffrage movement.

International Council of Women Endorses Suffrage

The quinquenial meeting of the International Congress of Women which has just come to a close in Rome has unanimously gone on record as endorsing woman suffrage, stating that it "reaffirms its earnest belief that the right of voting in parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative government exists."

Treasurer's Note

RESPONSES are already coming in to our appeal of last week for two-dollar contributions from every reader of "The Suffragist" toward the expenses of the summer campaign. The time for the opening of the campaign is drawing near at hand and it is important that we know as soon as possible how much money can be depended upon with which to carry through this undertaking. If you are able to help, will you not send two dollars at the earliest possible moment? If each reader of "The Suffragist" will make this contribution, we can carry on a holiday campaign which will cover the great resort regions of the country and bring suffrage to the notice of thousands who would otherwise be untouched by it.

Abby Scott Baker,
Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from May 22d to May 29th, 1914

Anonymous	$ .25
Mrs. A. L. Parsons	.35
Miss Katherine F. Condon	2.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	100.00
Mrs. Dupont Lee	5.00
Mrs. Drayton M. Hite	5.00
Mrs. Henry Justice	25.00
Miss Lillian Stavers	2.00
Mrs. Harriet Beers	10.00
Miss L. C. Daniels	.14
Miss Claribel Barnett	4.50
Woman's Political Union of New York	104.00
Miss Julia Hurlbut	5.00
Parkersburg, W. Va., Equal Suffrage Association	25.00
Mrs. Katherine Paddock	.25
Anonymous	.25
Miss Marie Kennedy	.75
Collection	17.89
Membership fees	14.00
Total	$321.63
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist	$34,793.03
Total to May 29th, 1914	$35,114.66

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Holiday Campaign

Headquarters, Newport, Rhode Island
Organizer, Miss Doris Stevens

PLANS for the national summer campaign are maturing apace. Every day brings word of the possibility of reaching a new point.

It is not desired that we make the summer work burdensome but that we stimulate interest in the Federal Amendment in as breezy and attractive a way as possible. This can be done by holding open-air meetings in the cool of the evening on lawn, beach, porch, park, street corner, or wherever your fancy takes you. It is easy to rally together in each summer community a group of enterprising suffragists who are willing to make the open-air meetings a success, to impress upon people the value of joining in the undertaking of getting the Federal Amendment passed, and of subscribing to "The Suffragist" that they may be kept posted on the progress of the bill.

We hope first during the summer to double the membership of the Congressional Union, and there will be a particularly strenuous campaign to do so from the 19th to the 25th of July. The local suffragists will select the best way to push this membership campaign to success, and plan their own special features.

It is our second hope that we shall enormously increase the circulation of "The Suffragist." To do this we have set aside the week of August from the 16th to the 22d to concentrate on getting new subscribers.

By the end of the summer we shall have carried knowledge of the history, growth and present status of the Federal Amendment into every possible place where people are congregated. We shall hope to have convinced suffragists throughout the entire country that victory is ours if we but concentrate our efforts upon the immediate passage of this amendment.

This huge undertaking requires money, and a great deal of it. To raise the necessary amount we must have every good suffragist strain her ingenuity to the utmost to convince the people that a contribution to suffrage really is a splendid investment. Simple and elaborate teas are being planned; tennis tournaments, bridge parties, and probably the most popular of all, thés dansants. In these ways and many others, suffragists will find it easy to raise money for the Union campaign.

Holiday centers will be started in the following places, in addition to those mentioned in last week's "Suffragist."

State of Washington

Dr. Anna Heloise Abel, professor at Goucher College of Baltimore, has consented to carry on vigorous activities for the Federal Amendment while spending the summer at Aberdeen, Washington.

Wildwood, N. J.

Miss Katherine Baker, daughter of Representative Baker of New Jersey, will arouse the suffragists of Wildwood, N. J., to active interest in Federal work.

Pasadena, California

Mrs. Charles W. Bell, wife of Representative Bell of California, will plan activities on behalf of the summer campaign while at her home in Pasadena.

Woodstock, New York

Mrs. Dorothy Earl will conduct open-air meetings at Byrdcliff, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., to interest the artists' colony.

North Carolina

Miss Minta Lockwood Jones will try to cover Saluda, Foxaway, Brevard and Asheville during the summer. Miss Mona Gill will interest the people at Ft. Casswell.

Michigan

Miss Esther A. Loud will conduct the campaign in Bay City, Michigan. Mrs. J. R. Harbeck and Miss Lucy Ewing will start the campaign in Spring Lake, Michigan, with a garden-party at Mrs. Harbeck's beautiful country home. Miss Judith Jenks will be chairman at Harbor Beach.

Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire

Mrs. Carlton C. Williams will have charge of the work at Lake Winnepesaukee.

Marblehead Neck, Massachusetts

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Williams will keep the pleasure seekers interested at Marblehead Neck, Massachusetts.

Connecticut

Miss Elsie Hill, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, while spending the summer at her home in Norwalk, will see that the various resorts in Connecticut are covered with speakers.

On Shipboard

Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins is so full of the hope of the Federal Amendment that she will not wait to land on foreign shores, but will hold a meeting aboard the Steamer Kroonland this week. Miss Helen Munroe, traveling with Mrs. Hopkins, will aid her.

Campaign in Ohio

MISS Doris Stevens, Executive Secretary of the Congressional Union, has spent this week campaigning in Ohio. During the greater part of the time she was in and about Columbus. This is the week of Columbus' big street fair, and the local suffragists arranged meetings by which to reach the throngs who were in the city for the festivities. Miss Stevens spoke at all the suffrage meetings held in Columbus during the week.

Mrs. Robert W. Baker

Our New Treasurer

The Congressional Union is exceedingly fortunate in having secured Mrs. Abby Scott Baker as its new Treasurer. Mrs. Baker is a native of Washington and the wife of one of its prominent physicians. She comes of a family with a remarkable Army record, being the grand-daughter and daughter of Army officers, and also the niece of two officers of the Army and one of the Navy. She was educated at Norwood Institute, marrying shortly after her graduation. She has believed in woman suffrage all her adult life, but has been too absorbed in bringing up her three sons, the eldest of whom is now midshipman in the Navy, and the second of whom is a student at Johns Hopkins University, to do much active work in the movement. Now that they are about grown, she is taking up social work and is a member of the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation and of the Children's Council and other reform organizations as well as a member of various suffrage associations.

Mrs. Baker organized the foreign section in the great Suffrage Procession in Washington on the day preceding the inauguration of President Wilson and took a prominent part in producing the Suffrage Play given in Washington a year ago. She was also one of the most active members of the Committee on Arrangements for the Suffrage Ball held in Washington this spring, the success of the ball being largely due to her initiative and power of leadership. She has been one of the most devoted workers in the Congressional Union since its founding. The financial side of the Union's work should go forward with even increased brilliancy under the direction of a treasurer with the organizing and executive power possessed by Mrs. Baker.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7. favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The Congressional Union

The Congressional Union is an organization whose purpose is to secure the passage of an amendment to the national Constitution (known in this Congress as the Bristow-Mondell Resolution) enfranchising the women of the whole country. This is the only society formed for the exclusive purpose of working for the national amendment.

The Union is open to all women who, believing that suffrage is fundamental to all democratic reform, consider suffrage the main issue in the field of national politics.

There is an entrance fee of 25 cents, after which there are no further dues, it being known that every member will contribute to the limit of her ability.

If you believe in the purpose and methods of the Congressional Union, will you not send your 25 cents entrance fee, with your name and address to the Congressional Union headquarters, in order that you may be enrolled as a member?

The Rules Committee

Its Past Record and Its Present Opportunity

CHAIRMAN HENRY of the Rules Committee now assures us that his committee will report the resolution pending before it, providing time in the House of Representatives for the consideration of the suffrage amendment. He informs us that this action will be taken during this Congress, though he is not sure whether it will be during the present session.

Suffragists are rejoiced that the Rules Committee is now willing to take action and that it is ready to acknowledge that it, as an important part of the machinery whereby the Democratic party controls the House, has a share with the party as a whole in the responsibility for the fate of the suffrage amendment. It now behooves the Rules Committee, and the Democratic leaders by whom it is controlled, to realize the importance of having the vote taken in the House before this session adjourns. The statement this week by Chairman Henry gives rise to the hope that the Rules Committee will not be found wanting this time, as it was on the earlier occasion when it was faced with the responsibility for action on the suffrage question.

In this connection it is well to recall the events on the former occasion. This was the time when the resolution for the creation of a suffrage committee was before the Rules Committee, and when Suffragists were asking for a favorable report from the committee, which report, if it had been made, would have meant the creation of the suffrage committee when the matter was referred to the floor of the House.

After months of agitation by Suffragists the Rules Committee met on January 24th and refused to recommend to the House the resolution creating a suffrage committee. The proceedings on this occasion, as recorded by the clerk of the Rules Committee, were as follows:

"Mr. Campbell (Republican) moved that H. Res. 22, providing for the creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage, be favorably reported from the committee.

Mr. Garrett (Democrat) moved that action be postponed.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon Mr. Garrett's motion, and there appeared yeas, 4; nays, 4. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Cantrill (Democrat), Garrett (D), Hardwick (D), and Pou (D). Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Campbell (R), Foster (D), Kelly (Prog.), and Lenroot (R.). So the motion to postpone was disagreed to.

The vote was thereupon taken on Mr. Campbell's motion to report favorably the resolution. The yeas and nays were ordered upon this motion, and there appeared yeas 4, nays 4. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Campbell, Foster, Kelly, and Lenroot. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Cantrill, Garrett, Hardwick, and Pou. So the motion to report favorably the resolution was disagreed to."

It is thus seen that the Rules Committee failed on this occasion to rise to the opportunity before it of aiding instead of opposing the suffrage cause.

Responsibility for this failure must be borne by the Democratic members, as they are in control of the committee, seven out of the eleven members belonging to that party. If the Democratic members of the committee had been willing that there should be a suffrage committee in the House of Representatives there would have been such a committee. Their opposition prevented it. The Democratic members of the committee first met together and by a vote of three to four turned down the proposition to create the suffrage committee. They then met in full committee with the Republican and Progressive members and again by their absence or by their negative vote prevented the favorable report on the question. One member, Mr. Pou, who was in favor of the suffrage committee and who so voted in the meeting of the Democratic members of the committee, reversed his vote in the full committee, standing with the decision made by the majority of the Democrats. Only one Democrat, Mr. Foster of Illinois, voted in favor of the report, but the opposition and absence of the other members of his party was such that this could be done without affecting the result.

The Democrats in Congress did not hesitate to accept the responsibility for this action and emphasized it further by refusing in the Democratic caucus on February 3rd to sanction the creation of a suffrage committee and by resolving in the caucus that "suffrage is a State and not a Federal question." The party stand in this matter was further acknowledged by Representative Underwood on the floor of the House the following day.

The Rules Committee now has the opportunity of redeeming the reputation which, by its previous action, it made not only for itself but also for the Democratic Party as a whole, which it represents and whose will it executes.

CHAIRMAN HENRY PROMISES REPORT BY HIS COMMITTEE

Social Workers Delegation

By Clara D. Neligh

Head Resident and Secretary of the Neighborhood House Settlement, Washington, D. C.

ON Tuesday, June 2d, a deputation of social workers went to the Capitol to ask for an interview with Mr. Henry, Chairman of the House Rules Committee. We were met by a most courteous doorkeeper, who asked what we wanted. We said we would like to see Mr. Henry. In a few minutes a clerk came out of the committee room and said that Mr. Henry could not see anyone until after Thursday. We said "Very well, we will be glad to come back at that time." The clerk asked if we were Suffragists. We replied: "First of all, we are Suffragists, and second, we are a deputation of social workers who desire to talk over with Mr. Henry his position on providing time for the consideration of the Woman Suffrage Amendment." Said the clerk: "If you ladies would only read the papers you would know exactly how Mr. Henry stands—the Democratic caucus decided what legislation should come up this session and Mr. Henry has given a public statement to the press with regard to his position in the matter." "Because we have read the papers we have come to see Mr. Henry, and to ask him to reconsider his decision. The Judiciary Committee reconsidered their decision," we replied. "Just here, let me assure you ladies that the Judiciary Committee has nothing to do with the House Rules Committee," said the clerk. "Yes," we answered, "we know that, too, and that is the reason we are here talking to you." "Well, ladies," said the clerk with an air of finality, "Mr. Henry is working day and night and is very anxious to get back to Texas." "Yes," we replied, "but may we say that Mr. Henry will not be able to forget the Suffrage Amendment in Texas since Suffragists are organizing a campaign in his district at the present time. Since you are certain Mr. Henry cannot see us, may we leave a letter for him?" Every courtesy was shown us and the following letter was left with the request that it be delivered at once:

"My Dear Mr. Henry: A deputation of social workers came today to ask you for a favorable report on the House Rule which would make the Woman Suffrage Amendment in order.

We deeply regret we were unable to see you, for we represent the opinions of thousands of women and men who are devoting their lives to the making of better citizens and who feel the need of the ballot in this great work.

We ask that you will reconsider your decision and call together your committee to take up the House Rule which would make the Woman Suffrage Amendment in order.

Very respectfully submitted,
(Signed) **Clara D. Neligh,**
Chairman, Social Workers' Committee.

Second Visit

By Anna McCue

Member of the Delegation

THE delegation of Social Workers which was unsuccessful in seeing Mr. Henry Tuesday called again on Friday morn- as his clerk had led us to think that Mr. Henry might be at leisure by that time. Mrs. Neligh, who led the delegation on the first occasion, could not be present the second time. The remaining members of the party, however, were able to take part in the second visit.

The secretary informed us, when we arrived, that Mr. Henry was having a conference with Mr. Underwood and that it would still be impossible for us to see him then or later. He reiterated his former statement, that Mr. Henry could do nothing for us unless instructed to do so by a Democratic caucus, and added that the only method to pursue would be to get fifty signatures for such a caucus.

We explained to the secretary that our delegation was composed of women who had come from distant parts of the country simply in order to see Mr. Henry on this matter and that we hoped it would not be necessary for us to return to our homes without being able to lay our case before him. The secretary assured us, however, that nothing further could be done for us. Realizing that further talk was useless, we left a second letter for Mr. Henry and departed.

West Virginia Delegation

By Clarabel J. McNeilan

Mrs. Milton McNeilan, Vice-President of Suffrage League of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Press Chairman of West Virginia State Suffrage League

HAVING been urged to give a report of what occurred at the conference this morning, I submit the following:

A delegation of West Virginians called upon Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee on Friday morning, June 5th, to ask him to report at once Resolution No. 514, allowing a vote to be taken on the Bristow-Mondell Amendment in the House.

The members of the deputation were Representative and Mrs. Hunter H. Moss of Parkersburg, Representative H. M. Neely of Fairmont, Mrs. G. W. Lowe and Miss Elizabeth Geary of Harper's Ferry, and myself. I was asked to be spokesman of the delegation.

Representatives Moss and Neely are both popular men in their home towns and have shown much enthusiasm in the suffrage work. Representative Moss, previous to his election, was an able judge in his own district, being one of the youngest judges in the State. Mr. Neely is among the brilliant lawyers of his State, and has been called the "Demosthenes" of West Virginia. Mr. Moss is a Democrat and Mr. Neely a Republican.

I am told that Chairman Henry has been playing the ground hog game, emerging only when he felt sure there were no suffragists about. He had been called upon earlier in the morning by a delegation of social workers whom he had refused to see, so it was a fortunate and dramatic moment when, in passing through Statuary Hall, we accidentally encountered Mr. Henry. Mr. Neely stopped him and in a friendly and intimate way called out, "Come here, Bob, we want to see you." Mr. Henry came back and smiled genially when he realized there was no escape.

Congressman Moss introduced the members of the delegation to Mr. Henry and announced that these women had come all the way from West Virginia to talk to him about the Suffrage Resolution now before his committee. The following dialogue then took place:

Mrs. McNeilan: "We have come to ask you to get your committee to report favorably this resolution" (No. 514).

Mr. Henry: "We are going to."

Mrs. McNeilan: "When will it be done?"

Mr. Henry: "I cannot say just when. It may not be at this session, but certainly during this Congress. As a matter of fact, it would be well for you to have the vote taken before next January, at which time the various legislatures meet."

Mrs. McNeilan: "You are sure it will come to a vote before this January?"

Mr. Henry: "Yes, the members will have a chance to go on record by that time. Get your own men pledged." (Meaning the West Virginia Representatives.)

Mrs. McNeilan: "W have both of them. We can absolutely count on them." (Referring to Congressmen Moss and Neely.)

Mr. Henry: "Get all your West Virginia men in Congress pledged and then let me know."

Mr. Neely: "I am ready to vote for it at any time, but I supposed that all that would be necessary would be to get the Democratic majority pledged."

After some bantering words from Congressmen Moss and Neely, and with a final word of assurance that the Rules Committee would report the resolution, Mr. Henry bowed himself away.

Mr. Henry Interviewed

PASSING through the corridor of the House of Representatives, early Mon- morning, a Congressional Union worker, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, had the good fortune to meet Mr. Henry of the Rules Committee on his way to his committee room. Taking advantage instantly of this opportunity, she put the perpetual request at once before him, asking him to call a meeting of the Rules Committee and

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report out the Mondell resolution. Mr. Henry politely assured her that the bill would be reported, but declined to state when. He made no mention of the decision of the Democratic caucus in this short interview, but confined himself to the above assurance.

The Philadelphia Union

All mention of the Congressional Union in Philadelphia must begin with the name of Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., who was one of the original members of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Lewis started out by getting the names of over a hundred women for the Congressional Union in Philadelphia, and found many of the oldest working suffragists ready to join forces in concentrating on the work for a federal amendment.

Mrs. Lucretia M. B. Mitchell, wife of the former head of the well-known Philadelphia importing firm of Mitchell, Fletcher & Company, was one of the first to join the Union, and she and Mrs. Edith Carter of New Orleans, who is living in Philadelphia, have the distinction of being the first two women to contribute to the Congressional Union work in Washington, when Miss Paul first started the organization which has now reached such tremendous proportions in a little over one year. Mrs. Mitchell is acting secretary for the Congressional Union in Philadelphia. All who know this charming member of the Philadelphia Society of Friends, realize the honor of having her as one of the charter members of the Pennsylvania Congressional Union, and member of the Philadelphia Executive Committee of the Union.

Philadelphia Committee Formed

Early in the spring of 1914, after three months of quiet but effective work, Mrs. Lewis organized the Philadelphia committee, which is composed of some of the best-known women in the city. Miss Harriet Dulles, Vice Chairman of the Committee, is a young society woman with the double attraction of charm and mental ability. Miss Mary Burnham, a member of an old Philadelphia family, and one of the most influential women in the state, holding office in many organizations, is a great power on the committee. Mrs. Henry Lowenburg, wife of the prominent young children's specialist, and to whose untiring and enthusiastic efforts much of the success of the work is due, is a very active member. Miss Sarah Tomkins, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, who is widely known and greatly loved throughout the city for her years of devoted work along the lines of social service, is a most valuable member of the Executive Committee. Miss Tomkins is her father's executive secretary, and leads a very busy life, but has always found time to further the cause of suffrage. She became interested in the work of the Congressional Union long before it had established headquarters in Philadelphia. Miss Fannie Travis Cochran is another invaluable member of the committee, with her wide experience along lines of organization and executive work, having been actively engaged in the work of the Consumers' League, with Miss Florence Sanville, Secretary of the League. Miss Cochran was color bearer for the Congressional Union section of the May 2d parade in Philadelphia.

Organizer Appointed

Early in the spring the work had progressed to the point where an organizer was needed, and I was sent there for the month of April. I began by helping organize the Congressional Union section of the May 2d demonstration, and trying to get as large a delegation as possible to go to Washington for the May 9th procession. The first week was spent in getting the names of different groups of people for both demonstrations, in speaking at different meetings of the suffrage societies, and in interviewing the reporters from the different papers. During the month, Congressional Union workers spoke at twenty-five meetings, some of which were organized for the purpose, and others where they were invited guests. With very few exceptions, these meetings passed unanimously the resolution for the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Amendment. Approximately one hundred members were added to the Congressional Union during the month and many more interested in the work for the Federal Amendment.

The Congressional Union has co-operated in every way in its power with the other suffrage societies of the state, and has met with great enthusiasm in Philadelphia. I was asked to speak at various of the regular suffrage meetings, among which were meetings at Mt. Airy, Oak Lane, and Germantown.

Our first open-air meeting held in front of the north plaza of City Hall drew so large a crowd that a reporter from the North American said to Mrs. Lewis: "I never saw anything like this before in Philadelphia." Mr. Frank Stephens of Delaware opened the meeting and introduced the speakers, Mrs. Harry Lowenburg and myself. The great crowd around the automobile where the speakers stood under the Congressional Union flag passed unanimously the Bristow-Mondell Amendment, and did not disperse or even thin out until the meeting was over and the speakers had left.

May 2d Demonstration

I shall never forget the second of May in Philadelphia, and the splendid showing of the Congressional Union section of the parade. All along the street the crowds recognized the beautiful purple, white and gold colors, and I could hear people saying: "There goes the Congressional Union. They are the ones who are trying to amend the Constitution." We owe much gratitude to Miss Fannie Cochran and Mrs. Klauder, who acted as our Color Bearer and Captain, and to Miss Cornelia Greenough, who organized the Artists' Delegation. Miss Mary Burnham was most generous as always in letting us have the entire use of her car for the day and evening for street meetings. Miss Burnham herself marched in the parade with the Congressional Union, and left her car for those less able to walk. Those street meetings on the second of May were very inspiring, and leave a memory in the minds of all who attended them of the courtesy and interest of the men of the Key Stone State. The first one we held was on Broad Street near Samson, in the business and shopping center of the city; second at Germantown and Lehigh Avenue, among the mill people, and the third in the evening at the north plaza of City Hall. With two large touring cars lent by Miss Burnham and Dr. Anna Sharpless, both decorated in purple, gold and white, drawn up by the curb at our meeting places, we had no trouble getting audiences. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr and Miss Florence Sanville spoke in the afternoon, and Mrs. Marie MacDonald of New York City, in the evening. The Bristow-Mondell Amendment was enthusiatically passed each time. Among the audience at the evening meeting was Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvaina, who stood as a most attentive listener, to Mrs. MacDonald's stirring words.

The next important meeting held by the Philadelphia Union was a drawing-room meeting on May 26th at the home of Mrs. Lewis, which was addressed by Mrs. William Kent and Miss Alice Paul of the Executive Committee of the Union. At this meeting $220 was raised toward the cost of the Holiday Campaign.

Deputations to Congress

The following day the Philadelphia Congressional Union sent a large delegation to Washington to interview the Rules Committee and the Pennsylvania Representatives, to urge that time be given for the consideration of the suffrage amendment by the House of Representatives.

The Philadelphia branch of the Union is concentrating at present upon carrying out its share of the Holiday Campaign, and has made itself responsible for the Atlantic City Headquarters during the summer.

Certainly the Congressional Union has made giant strides in Philadelphia the last year, and all thanks and praise are due those who have so faithfully worked for a concentrated effort upon Congress from all quarters of the country at once.

EMILY K. PERRY,
Congressional Union Organizer.

New Members

MRS. Milton McNeilan, vice president of the Suffrage League of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is among the new members who have this week joined the Congressional Union. Mrs. Katherine Cook, of Panaca, Nevada, has also joined the Union during the week. Mrs. Cook was formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, and is at present Superintendent of Schools in Nevada, being the highest paid woman in the State. Other new members are Mrs. Charles W. Bell, wife of Representative Bell of California; Annie R. Simmons, State President of the W. C. T. U. of South Dakota; M. Jean Wilkinson, Secretary of the Franchise Department of the W. C. T. U. of South Dakota, and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, wife of the prominent lecturer and writer.

Patriotism

THE National Surety Company has announced that "the standing of none of its employees would be impaired if they volunteered for service in Mexico."

But the New York Board of Education dismisses teachers who are absent for the purpose of bearing a child.

Alice Duer Miller.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE IN ENGLAND

Bill Introduced in House of Lords by Lord Selborne

THE House of Lords, in England, has recently introduced a Suffrage Bill for the enfranchisement of approximately 1,000,000 women who already have the right to vote on municipal matters.

A debate of well sustained interest, says the London Times, was initiated in the House of Lords by Lord Selborne's Bill, to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women who at present possess the municipal suffrage. It was conducted independently of party consideration, and most of the speeches were in support.

Lord Selborne in recommending it as a moderate measure affecting approximately 1,000,000 women, began with a vigorous condemnation of the methods of the militant suffragists.

It was certain that a very large body of opinion among the most able and highly educated women was ardently in favor of the vote. He was confident that in the exercise of the franchise they would be divided on exactly the same lines as men were, although he believed that they cared more for religion and their country, and that on that ground the measure would add to the stability of the state.

Lord Curzon Opposes Measure

Lord Curzon in asking the House to endorse the firm and emphatic rejection of the bill, commented on the fact that this was the first time a suffrage bill had been inaugurated in the House of Lords.

The right to vote would involve the inevitable corollary of the right to sit in Parliament with the logical sequence of executive office and admission to the Cabinet.

Lord Curzon declared that the question was not one of equality as between men and women, but of their respective fitness to discharge the duties of public life.

"I believe," said Lord Curzon, "the great majority of the 1,000,000 women would be unmarried. I should have thought that if there were a class in the community who by virtue of their experience, were really qualified—if women are qualified at all to give a vote in Parliament, it would be a class of married women. * * * I could understand that, if it was a case for limiting this proposed franchise, if it were argued that there are a number of women who are intellectually or educationally qualified to take part in political life, though I doubt whether the number of such women amounts to a million." (The population of England is approximately forty-two millions.)

Whole-hearted hostility to the bill came from Lord Ampthill, who announced that even if it were proved that woman suffrage would insure fifty years of Unionist government he would be bound to vote against it.

The Bishop of London a Convert

The Bishop of London described himself as a convert to the movement, although there was a note of personal feeling when he said that to place a bomb under his throne in St. Paul's, was hardly a tactful way of winning him over. The franchise grievance must be removed, he said, just as they were endeavoring to remove the grievance of Ulster.

In his speech introducing the bill, Lord Newton said: "No individual woman has ever been treated worse by an individual man than women collectively have been treated by the Liberal Government since 1906."

In the same speech Lord Newton says: "What was really exasperating women was that they had been beaten, not by fair and open opponents like Lord Curzon, and Lord Cromer, but by their nominal friends. The real enemies of the Woman's Movement, the real villians of the peace, were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had the brazen effrontery to boast that he had torpedoed the suffrage ship just as it was about to enter port, and the Prime Minister, who induced the women to believe that he was going to help them, and then took refuge behind a private member's bill. A private member's bill, indeed! Nobody could be taken in with such an assurance. If it had not been for the dishonest actions of Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill and the so-called friends of women, a moderate measure of woman suffrage would by this time have passed the House of Commons."

It was stated in the course of the debate that the female franchise in the United States was regarded on the whole as entirely satisfactory. It had not particularly changed the course of legislation; what it had done was to improve the moral character of the candidates. Loud laughter greeted this statement.

Defeat of the Bill

The bill was voted on and rejected by a majority of 44 votes.

In spite of this defeat, the whole event has been a source of encouragement to Suffragists as an evidence of the greatly increasing prominence of their cause. The strength of the movement in England has now reached a point where it has become almost irresistible and where its success cannot be much longer postponed. There were 25,000 meetings on Woman Suffrage held in the year 1912. For the last two years two or three hundred meetings have been held weekly, the year round. The Women's Social and Political Union, the militant society, has 15,000 adherents and an income of $180,000. These facts give some idea of the vigor of the agitation behind the suffrage movement.

But the cry of the English women is still: How long! How long. Oh, Lord.

London, England. **Helen Pillans.**

Campaign in Nevada

THE Congressional Union is maintaining one of its best organizers in Nevada in order to work up sentiment for the Federal Amendment in that State as well as to help in the local Nevada campaign. The work in Nevada is being done in conjunction with the Equal Franchise Society of Nevada, of which Miss Anne Martin is president. Miss Vernon is working under Miss Martin's direction. Miss Vernon sends the following report of her work:

I have spent some weeks in pretty hard traveling through the northern counties of Nevada, endeavoring to reach every county seat to put new life into the county committees already formed and also to visit small towns where no committee exists. I have been in Ely, Wells, Elko, Battle Mountain (where the committee, Mrs. Prince Catlin and Mrs. Henry Lemaire entertained me at the hotel), and in Austin, where there is no committee, but where Mrs. Joe Miller, a Leland Stanford University graduate, was extremely kind and helped me to arrange a meeting which was very successful despite an unusually severe snow storm. I then came to Golconda, a very small town where there has been no suffrage agitation whatever. I gathered together six women at the hotel Wednesday afternoon, and although I formed no organization (they did not know positively that they believed in suffrage), they promised to distribute literature in the town and at least talk about suffrage. I had a meeting in the school house with about fifty people present (mostly men). There are only about 150 in the town.

Some of the inconveniences of travel in Nevada are apparent from the fact that in order to get to Lovelocks before night, I had to leave Winnemucca at 3:30 in the morning, arriving here at 5:30. I had a fine crowd at an open-air meeting in Winnemucca. Miss Elinor Langwith, daughter of Judge J. A. Langwith, introduced me. It was the first time this girl had ever spoken, and I greatly admired her pluck. The older women on the committee had refused to make the introduction. The members of the committee at Winnemucca are Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, Mrs. H. Warren and Mrs. A. W. Card.

We are endeavoring to have suffrage demonstrations on July 4th. Many towns out here have town celebrations and they offer an excellent opportunity for the suffragists. Ely and Reno women intend to have floats in the parade and speeches made afterward to the crowds that always gather for the processions.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Campaign in Delaware

MRS. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Press Chairman of the Congressional Union, was one of the principal speakers at a banquet given by the Progressive Party of Delaware, in Wilmington on the evening of June 5. About two hundred guests were present. Among the other speakers were Senator Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, and the Hon. George L. Records of Jersey City, N. J. This was the first time in the history of Delaware that women had ever attended a political banquet and marked, according to the toastmaster, "a turning point in the tide of public affairs." Mrs. Stubbs chose for her subject, "Working for Nation-Wide Suffrage." The audience listened with intense interest to the arguments for a federal amendment and applauded every point made by the speaker in placing responsibility for action on this measure upon the Democratic Party, owing to the fact that it is completely in control of Congress. Mrs. Stubbs disclaimed at once any allegiance to the Progressive Party. She told them that while she liked their company extremely she could not play in any political yard until every woman in the United States was enfranchised. She pointed out that women must learn to work for women before any party, and give their allegiance to no party until their political emancipation is accomplished.

Quakers and Suffrage

THREE resolutions, all of them urging the passage of the proposed Bristow-Mondell amendment to the United States Constitution, were adopted unanimously at the sixty-first annual meeting of the Progressive Friends, at Mendenhall, Pa., on June 6th.

Longwood Friends Meeting was established in the ante-bellum days when a progressive element became abolitionist and separated from the old London Meeting. Here, on the same spot where Wendell Phillips delivered anti-slavery orations, in the shadow of the monument to Bayard Taylor, and a stone's throw from the spot where a tunnel once existed for hiding slaves, the Friends vigorously called upon Congress to pass a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.

Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, introduced the resolutions, and their adoption followed a stirring address by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr.

The first of the resolutions called upon the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to make an immediate favorable report on the amendment. The second was addressed to Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, and urged him to use his influence to have the proposed amendment passed by the House of Representatives. The third placed the meeting on record as refusing to consider the proposed Shafroth-Palmer amendment "as in any sense a substitute for the other amendment."

Program for the Week

Washington, D. C.

Saturday, June 13—Open-air meeting, 10th and D Sts., 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan.

Monday, June 15—Open-air meeting, 10th and D Sts., 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Annis Salisbury and Miss Anna McCue.

Tuesday, June 16—Open-air meeting 9th and E Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs.

Wednesday, June 17—Open-air meeting, 10th and D Sts., 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke.

Thursday, June 18—Open-air meeting, 7th and H Sts., 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Helen Pillans.

Friday, June 19—Open-air meeting, 14th and Kenyon Sts., 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss **Elsie Hill** and Miss Anna McCue.

Congressmen's Views

PLEDGES to support the Bristow-Mondell Amendment are being constantly received at Congressional Union Headquarters.

Hon. Frank T. O'Hair, Representative from the 18th District, Illinois, writes:

"I wish you God speed in your undertaking. I am for Woman Suffrage, first, last and all the time."

Hon. John R. Farr, Representative from the 10th District, Pennsylvania, writes:

"I have received your resolutions relative to the Bristow-Mondell Amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, and desire to say that it will be my pleasure to support it."

Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon writes:

"I assure you that it will give me pleasure to give it my hearty support in the future as I have done in the past. It ought to prevail in Congress, and I still hope that it will."

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